

information bulletin

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE POLISH UNITED
WORKERS' PARTY

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE POLISH UNITED
WORKERS' PARTY

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W A R S A W

No. 7-8

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JULY-AUGUST

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**ZAKŁADY KARTOGRAFICZNE
WROCŁAW**

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WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA

First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP

SPEECH DELIVERED AT "DYNAMO-SPORTHALLE" IN BERLIN TO MARK THE 70th BIRTHDAY OF WALTER ULBRICTH

JUNE 30, 1963

Dear Comrade Ulbricht,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Permit me to join, with all my heart, in the wishes and congratulations extended here to our dear and distinguished Comrade Walter Ulbricht on his birthday.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Council of State and the government of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Polish Communists, the Polish working class and all the working people of my country. I want to wish you, dear Comrade Walter, the best of health and long life, and to express our utmost appreciation for your indefatigable service to your own people and in the struggle for our common cause — Socialism.

Our common idea — Marxism-Leninism — which became the guiding light of your life, has forged in your heart a deep patriotism and love of your own country and nation along with true proletarian internationalism and fraternal love of all working people and all nations. During the seventy years of your life, this idea guided you for over five decades of your revolutionary activity. It brought you into the ranks of the leading members of the Communist Party of Germany in the period of the Weimar Republic, and it filled your worker's heart with the unflinching will to fight the Hitlerite beast which, in the Third Reich, leaped at the throat of the German



WŁADYSŁAW GOMUŁKA AND WALTER ULRICH

working class. When the wave of brown-shirted fascist barbarism spread over Europe, conquered and enslaved many nations, including the Polish nation, and when it raised its armoured, aggressive fist against the first Socialist state in the world, the Soviet Union, you Comrade Ulbricht, as befitted a German Communist and German patriot, continued in exile, on Soviet soil, together with the heroic Soviet peoples, the life and death struggle for the smashing and annihilation of Hitlerism.

When the Nazi genocidal war machine fell to pieces under the mortal blows of the heroic Soviet Army, the Communist Party of Germany, and subsequently the German Socialist Unity Party, under the guidance of its devoted leaders, among

whom you Comrade Ulbricht took a foremost place, undertook in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements the historic task of liquidating German militarism and imperialism once and for all, building a peaceful Germany and laying the foundations of a happy future for the whole German nation.

This has been done only in the eastern part of Germany, in the present German Democratic Republic. The forces of reaction, both German and international, would not hear of such a road of development for the German nation. The Western powers, breaking faith with their own obligations, helped the German forces of reaction and revenge to get on their feet and, marching with them hand in hand, embarked, in the western part of Germany, upon the reconstruction of German militarism. They have divided Germany by establishing the German Federal Republic.

Since then, there flared up the fight for the future of Germany and the German nation, a fight, the quintessence of which — the question of war and peace — is of utmost importance not only for the Germans but for the whole of humanity. The two German states have taken opposite stands on this issue. The German Federal Republic has taken a course towards a new war, as is especially shown by its determined endeavour to get hold of atomic weapons. The Bonn government staunchly supports the formation of the multilateral atomic force as proposed by the U.S.A., rightly seeing in it the first step towards the transformation of the Bundeswehr into an independent nuclear force.

The Western powers cannot but realize that the placing of the finger of West German militarists, in any form, upon the atomic button would create a new threat to peace in Europe and would have to result in appropriate counter-measures on the part of the Socialist states. The German Democratic Re-

public, on the other hand, has been built on the foundations of peace and the peaceful coexistence of states. It became the bastion and bulwark of the forces of peace and progress of the whole German nation.

Here precisely lies the great historic importance of the first German Socialist state, the German Democratic Republic. In this also lies the great service which is being rendered to the whole German nation by the German Socialist Unity Party and by its leader, the Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Walter Ulbricht.

Today, we are solemnly expressing our recognition of this struggle for placing the whole German nation on the firm path of peace, for his services rendered to the cause of Socialism and peace, for linking the German Democratic Republic — with insoluble bonds of friendship, brotherhood and alliance — with the great family of Socialist states, with our mutual, unfailing friend and ally, the great Soviet Union.

Permit me to extend hearty congratulations to Comrade Ulbricht for the special and well-deserved recognition by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government, as expressed in the action of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR granting him the Order of Lenin and conferring on him the meritorious title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

We Poles, our Party and the whole of the Polish nation, fully appreciate the importance of the fact that across our border on the Odra-Nysa, we are neighbouring with a peaceful and friendly state, that we have jointly recognized this border as a symbol of friendship between the Polish and German people, as a border of peace.

We regard the existence and development of a peaceful, friendly, German state, the brotherly German Democratic Republic, as one of the basic conditions of peace in Europe and

of the security of Poland. The German Democratic Republic is a thorn in the side of the West German militarists and their allies. All the advocates and heirs of Hitlerite anti-Communism are using it as a means for inflaming the cold war. Unable to crush the German Democratic Republic militarily, as her security and borders are faithfully guarded by all forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, headed by the Soviet Union, the spokesmen for militant anti-Communism are increasing the fire of the ideological struggle against her, masquerading as the "defenders" of freedom, allegedly trampled by Socialism.

Our Socialist idea, which we serve and implement, is filled with deep humanism; it expresses the deepest meaning of freedom. Precisely for the sake of true freedom and the happiness of nations, we have condemned and cast away the sort of freedom which is freedom to exploit and oppress man by man, freedom for the stronger to rule over the weaker, freedom to discriminate against people who are not white, freedom to set one nation against another, freedom to organize and conduct aggressive wars, freedom which leads towards pushing the world to a nuclear catastrophe. There is no room for such freedom in the Socialist system. The protagonists of neo-Hitlerite and other doctrines of anti-Communism are striving in vain to imbue the hearts of the peoples of the Socialist countries with their kind of bourgeois and imperialist freedom.

Only Socialism brings freedom, peace and brotherhood to nations. The German Democratic Republic, by building Socialism, is at the same time building the broadest foundation of freedom for its society and for the whole German nation.

Long live the brotherly friendship of the nations of the great Socialist community!

Long live the leading force of Socialism and progress — the Soviet Union — and its Communist Party with Comrade

Khrushchov at the head, which is creatively developing Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the bulwark of the peaceful democratic forces of the German nation, the German Democratic Republic, and its leading force, the German Socialist Unity Party!

May Walter Ulbricht — the faithful son of the German nation and our tried friend and comrade — live for many years with benefit to the cause of peace and Socialism!

JÓZEF CYRANKIEWICZ

Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP
Chairman of Council of Ministers of the
Polish People's Republic

SPEECH DELIVERED AT A MASS RALLY IN FRANKFURT AN DER ODER

JULY 3, 1963

Dear Comrades and Friends,

On behalf of the Polish United Workers' Party, on behalf of all the parties of the National Front and the Polish government, I warmly greet all the participants at today's mass meeting. I extend greetings and expressions of friendship to the entire population of the German Democratic Republic, greetings to all Germans desiring peace and friendship among nations.

Attending this fine gathering of ours on the banks of the Oder — the river of peace and good neighbourhood between our two nations — is the tried leader of the German working class and a friend of the Polish people, the First Secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party, the leader of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Walter Ulbricht, to whom Comrade Władysław Gomułka, the First Secretary of our Party, extended hearty wishes on behalf of all the working people of Poland on the occasion of his birthday (at this moment the Polish orchestra from Zielona Góra played "Sto Lat" — May He Live a Hundred Years).

This, dear Comrade Ulbricht, was on behalf of the considerable group of our countrymen whom you have invited here to this gathering of friendship at Frankfurt, who live and work on the territories on the other side of the Oder and who day by day are tightening the bonds of fraternal cooperation with their German brothers and neighbours.



COMRADES KHRUSHCHOV, ULRICH AND CYRANKIEWICZ AT THE MEETING IN FRANKFURT AN DER ODER

I think we may, with great joy, accept the proposal put forward by Comrade Khrushchov in his speech that such meetings should become a steady tradition (applause). Surely such gatherings, crowning a whole year's cooperation, will serve the cause of peace, the cause of friendship among our nations and the cause of building Socialism in our countries and of strengthening the unity of the Socialist states.

The participation in this meeting of our mutual friend — and I wish to express the pleasure on behalf of the Polish side — the representative of the Soviet peoples and the leader of the first Socialist country, Comrade Nikita Sergievich Khrushchov, is a fact of symbolic and at the same time of great political significance for both our nations.

The Soviet Union is a country which, to the greatest and decisive extent and at the highest cost in blood, determined the liberation of the Polish nation, the smashing of Nazism — the enslaver of the German working class, the overthrow of the imperialist Third Reich created by Hitlerism, and the liberation of the peoples of Europe and, by the same token, of the German people, from Hitler's bloody tyranny.

Today the Soviet Union is a still more powerful state, a country which under the guidance of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Comrade Khrushchov, and through its initiative and consistent struggle for the implementation of the idea of coexistence, against the cold war, for the banning of atomic tests, for nuclear-free zones, against the spreading of atomic weapons and for disarmament, is, together with other Socialist states and with all people of good will, paving the way for saving humanity from a nuclear catastrophe, for consolidating peace, which lies in the greatest interest of all the nations, including the German and Polish peoples. For this reason we fully support the proposal put forward by Comrade Khrushchov, yesterday in Berlin, concerning the signing of an agreement for stopping nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

This is also why today's manifestation of friendship among our nations is at the same time a manifestation of heartfelt solidarity, friendship and unity of both our nations with our mutual friend, the Soviet Union.

Dear German Friends,

We emphasize that this is a fact of historic importance, that after many years of struggle against German imperialism, which brought so much misery, not only to us and other nations of Europe, but also to the German people, we are today extending our hands in a brotherly clasp over the border of the

Oder-Neisse and tightening our bonds of friendship and cooperation. In a few days we shall mark the 13th anniversary of the historic Act of Zgorzelec, whereby the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic decided to define the Polish-German border, earlier established at Potsdam as the eternal border of Polish-German friendship, as a border of peace in Europe.

The agreement then signed illustrates most emphatically the turn which took place in Polish-German relations. This turn, of great importance not only in the history of our respective nations but in the annals of the whole of Europe, would not have been possible without the emergence of the German Democratic Republic, without the victory of Socialism in your country and ours.

Everything that has happened since then bears out this truth.

The Socialist relations enabled the development of economic cooperation between our countries on such a scale and of such a character as was never possible before. Within the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, these relations opened the road to the coordination of economic plans, to the division of labour and specialization of production, to all-round cooperation in the sphere of scientific research and industrial design. This is undoubtedly the way for all the cooperating countries to achieve a speedier, less costly and sounder development of their economic potential.

Dear Comrades,

In our time, the historic task of the great Socialist community of nations, to which Poland and the German Democratic Republic belong, is to prevent a new world war, to safeguard humanity from a horrible atomic cataclysm.

That is why, while proud of our achievements, we, at the

same time, with even greater vigilance, are watching the moves of those forces that are trying to maintain and increase the state of tension in Europe for the sake of their aggressive aims.

Those forces, hostile to you and to us, are acting and concentrating beyond the Elbe. The roots of militarism and chauvinism were not only not eradicated in West Germany, as you did here in the German Democratic Republic, but on the contrary, in alliance with the aggressive forces of the capitalist world the Wehrmacht was rebuilt and the demands for atomic weapons are put forward ever more persistently. There, in West Germany, all that which 20-odd years ago pushed Germany, and with it the whole world, to a war catastrophe, was allowed to be reborn.

This is a very dangerous procedure. The governments of countries which take seriously their responsibility to ensure their respective nations of peace — as do the governments of the Socialist countries — cannot look on passively. For we remember Hitlerism which, tolerated and even supported by the Western powers, pushed the world into the abyss of war, destruction and untold misery from which, among others, also Poland suffered so terribly.

In view of all this, great credit is due the German Democratic Republic for what it does for the German nation and for its peaceful development.

Its increasing role and its political strength, the steady growth of its economic potential, a growth of which I was able to see today, together with Comrade Khrushchov and Comrade Ulbricht, a bit, but a beautiful bit, a lovely new factory; the great work and difficult struggle of your Party and other parties of the National Front, the scores and hundreds of thousands of selfless activists — these are the true and the only strong and real foundations for the whole of Germany.

The peaceful policy of your government is the defence not only of the German Democratic Republic, but also of the most vital interests of the whole German nation on both sides of the Elbe. Someday history will confirm that. How correctly Comrade Khrushchov put it in Berlin: "We express our unshakeable belief in the formation of one German state, united on the basis of Socialism under the red banner. No other united German state can exist in our times."

It is obvious that the German Federal Republic is not threatened by anyone. No one is harbouring aggressive plans against her or her NATO allies. If, in spite of this, the Bonn leaders are systematically increasing the military budget and feverishly expanding the Bundeswehr, if they are so ardently striving for the right of access to atomic weapons — their aim can be only one. What aim? Obviously the preparation of aggression. What is more, they are intending to draw into this crusade their NATO allies, among whom they are playing an ever greater role.

It is worth while recalling this fact today, at a time when the annual rallies of the so-called compatriots' associations provided the uniquely orchestrated accompaniment to the visit of the President of the U.S.A., Kennedy, who deemed it proper and useful to deliver a speech in Berlin, which under no circumstances could be regarded as serving the cause of peace.

These rallies of the compatriots' associations which we read a good deal about, have their established tradition of inciting hatred and revenge. They become the scenes of mass nationalistic hysteria and give the Chancellor and his ministers an occasion to lavishly dispense promises and assurances which augment the hysteria.

And if nearby there happens to be someone who dares to raise a sober voice, the rampant crowd of chauvinists resorts to fists and lynching attempts to stifle it. We had an example

of this in Cologne recently. This is, as the "Westfälische Rundschau" correctly termed it, the spiritual line originating from Hitler and the war...

We must not ignore these occurrences, and we are not ignoring them. We cannot minimize their importance, for behind them stand the growing Bundeswehr forces and the political ambitions of Bonn.

How then do the Western politicians — like recently President Kennedy — who through their speeches and actions approve of the functions of this mechanism, who not only do not draw conclusions from the welcome signs with slogans that lay claim to the territory of other countries, but who by their statements, contradictory to their recent ones, encourage and support the dangerous and irresponsible course of the Bonn government and refer to its policy as "the strategy of peace." What sort of strategy of peace is this, which in effect brings about the strengthening of the forces of destruction, revenge and war? The true strategy of peace, of course, must be quite different. It must strive for constructive solutions based on the real balance of forces and not on military blocs in which the main role is played by the German Federal Republic.

Our strategy of peace in regards to Europe is simple and logical. Yesterday in Berlin, Comrade Khrushchov and Comrade Ulbricht spoke about it: the German problem must be solved by the signing of a peace treaty which would at the same time settle the question of West Berlin. That is why Poland wholeheartedly supports the proposals put forward again yesterday by Comrade Khrushchov concerning this issue as well as the question of the non-aggression pact between NATO and the member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

In its search for ways and means to ease the tension, the Polish government advanced a plan of creating an atom-free zone in Central Europe, which would enable the transformation

of Germany from an area fraught with the greatest danger into a zone of lessened tension and thus facilitate the solution of the whole German problem. This proposal — as is well known — met with support on the part of the Soviet Union and other Socialist states and also with the broad support of public opinion in Western countries.

The most hostile attitude towards all proposals concerning disarmament and any understanding concerning the German question is of course shown by the Bonn politicians who are basing their whole doctrine on the maintenance of an atmosphere of cold war. In spite of the loud declarations by the Western statesmen, one cannot see any constructive approach on their part to the German problem, not even an attempt to counterpose our proposals with any alternative solutions whatsoever. Instead, the United States is trying to force upon their allies the conception of multilateral atomic forces which, contrary to the calming words about the unwillingness to spread atomic weapons, can have only one meaning, namely, the broadening of the scope of atomic armaments and the placing of nuclear weapons in the hands of German revanchists. It is not accidental that the German Federal Republic is actually the only country among the European allies of the United States which is propagating the idea of the NATO multilateral atomic forces in Europe. After all, for the strategists of the Bundeswehr and for the Bonn government any road which leads to the atomic arsenal is good.

It may be said that the leading circles of the German Federal Republic have one important merit in international politics: they have become the touchstone, a sort of litmus paper. When they say "no," it means that it concerns a good thing for world peace. When they say "yes," it means that it concerns a very bad thing, and when they are filled with enthusiasm, the world must beware, and above all the German people.

After all, it was not such a long time ago that the Nazi imperialists, together with the Wehrmacht generals, to a large extent the generals of the present Bundeswehr, drew the German people into the abyss of catastrophe, and together with them the nations of Europe.

Must history repeat itself? Certainly not! Because history today is being shaped, and ever more forcefully at that, by new powerful forces the aim of which is peace and social progress. Among these forces a very notable and tremendously important role is being played by the German Democratic Republic, the first peaceful German people's state in history, showing the whole German nation the prospect of life in peace and coexistence with all the other nations.

We know that in the German Federal Republic, besides the influential circles which today are ruling in Bonn and shaping its policies — the militarists and revenge-seekers — there are also deep currents of peaceful changes, that there are circles which, in spite of the irresponsible revanchists and militarists, want to choose the road of reason, coexistence and peace. However, they do not as yet possess the degree of influence which would correspond to the basic interests of the German people and to the historic moment when the question of the lessening of tension, the question of stopping nuclear tests and the disarmament issue are being decided. Their growing role will also determine, despite the cold war forces, how the normalization processes will shape up in Europe.

We have given proof again and again that we are prepared to normalize our relations with the whole German nation, hence with the German Federal Republic as well, on the basis, of course, of full recognition of the fundamental elements of such a normalization — absolute recognition of the Oder-Neisse border, which would have to put an end to the activities of the revenge-seekers. We also support the platform of normali-

zation of relations in Europe, particularly between the two German states, as put forward by Comrade Ulbricht in his speech of June 30th, concerning the recognition of the outcome of World War II and the situation which developed in Germany and Europe, proposals aiming at the final closing of the book on the Second World War by concluding a peace treaty, by giving up the desire of possessing atomic weapons, and by putting an end to the policy of revenge and cold war.

Today everybody understands — Comrade Khrushchov spoke about it today as he has many times before — that it is not because of weakness that we are warning the world of the danger of arming West Germany. Gone forever are the times when German imperialism and world imperialism could impose their will on the nations. Today, the powerful forces of the Soviet Union and of the whole community of Socialist nations stand on guard of peace. Our might and the will of peace of millions of people are thwarting the schemes of the new seekers of conquest.

Comrade Ulbricht was right when he said that there is no problem of our or your borders but only a problem of peace. The policy of the Bonn militarists represents a potential element of provocation, and that is why you and we, on both sides of the Oder, must vigilantly watch that process.

There are forces in the world who are waiting for an opportune moment. In the capitalist world, imperialist circles are exerting a great influence on the policy of their respective governments. They have thousands of ways of implementing their policies, have no scruples, and boast about their lack, of what they call, ideological brakes; or else they cynically don the cloak of defenders of freedom, of crusaders on behalf of democracy, themselves giving glaring examples of crushing freedom. No one has any doubt that these forces find powerful support in Bonn.

Dear Comrades

Here, east of the Elbe, the word "peace" evokes the greatest echo. There, west of the Elbe — although we believe the working people desire peace there as well — the forces that can primarily come to the fore under present conditions are those among whom the words of military threats evoke the strongest response. The words uttered on German soil carry weight, precisely because of this dual response.

The stronger the German Democratic Republic becomes, the stronger will be the echo of the word "peace" coming from German soil.

Peace is our common good and the common aim of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Poland, of all the countries of the Socialist community and all people of good will throughout the world. Peace! Socialism! Communism!

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, the fighters for a peaceful, democratic Germany, the greatest successes in your struggle for a peaceful future for the German people and, by the same token, for peace in Europe.

Friendship between Poland and the German Democratic Republic and unity with the whole Socialist camp are an important contribution to the cause of peace in Europe, to the peaceful solution of the German problem.

We are defending common ideals, and also we Poles are prepared to devote all our strength for the victory of these ideals.

Long live the German Democratic Republic, her workers' and peasants' government, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party with Comrade Walter Ulbricht at the head!

Long live friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic!

Long live the bulwark of peace, the Soviet Union, and its guiding force — the Communist Party and its Leninist leadership with Comrade Khrushchov at the head!

Long live the unity of the Socialist states!

Long live peace!

(The speech of Comrade Cyrankiewicz was interrupted many times by loud applause).

ROMAN NOWAK

Member of the Central Committee of the PUWP

Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Party

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, on behalf of the working masses of People's Poland, I wish to extend to your Congress the heartiest greetings and best wishes for fruitful deliberations. At the same time we convey from this platform greetings and words of appreciation from the Polish Communists and working masses to all West-German anti-fascists, fighters for peace, democratic rights and social progress in West Germany.

Your Congress is proof of the fact that, despite police terror, the intensity of anti-Communist campaigns and the drive toward the militarization of West Germany, the Communist Party of Germany continues unflinchingly its activities in behalf of democracy, peace and Socialism. We have high regard for your Party's struggle against our common enemy — West German imperialism and revanchism. There is nothing more urgent or more precious than the continued, persistent and incessant struggle of all working people against the renascent forces of militarism and revanchism. We rejoice at every success of your Party in its effort to develop and consolidate a common front of the West German working masses against the atomic policy of the Bonn government, which is so dangerous for the peace of Europe and the world.

The Communist Party of Germany and the Polish United Workers' Party are close to each other because of their common Marxist-Leninist ideology, because they share traditions of struggle against reaction and fascism, and also because they are akin in their attitudes toward the crucial problems of our epoch.

Dear Comrades,

Recent events in the world have fully confirmed the estimation of the international situation made at the meeting of the Communist and Workers' parties in Moscow in 1957 and 1960, an estimation based on the experiences of the Communist movement and enriched by the contributions of the last several Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In this new international situation the main course of mankind's development is no longer directed by imperialism and capitalism but by the world Socialist system and all progressive forces throughout the world. With their present and expanding military and defence potential and in alliance with all the anti-imperialist forces, the Socialist countries are in a position to set humanity the realistic task of preventing a world war and its elimination from the lives of peoples even before total victory of Socialism is achieved throughout the world. That is the profoundly humanist sense of the policy of peaceful coexistence, a policy consistent with the laws of social development.

The policy of peaceful coexistence was deservedly accepted by all of mankind as the contribution of the Communists to the defence of world civilization that is menaced by the atomic armaments of the NATO imperialists. This contribution has won for the Communist movement new millions of allies and sympathizers.

Dear Comrades,

Your Congress occurs at a moment when the working masses in a number of West European countries are making a new turn to the left. As a result of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist principles, our Italian friends gained a great electoral victory. Massive strikes in France, Belgium, Italy and West Germany ended in victory.

The working people of Poland greet these heroic struggles in a spirit of utmost solidarity. The struggles have shown once again that only unity of action of all working people provides the basis for victory. They have also shown that the Common Market and other monopolist groupings aggravate the main contradiction of capitalism, the contradiction between labour and capital.

A mighty current of resistance against the policy of atomic weapons is gathering among the working masses of Western Europe. There is an upsurge in the ranks of those who speak up for a ban on all testing of atomic weapons, for disarmament. In the minds of working people there is a steadily increasing understanding of the truth that if this world is to free itself from the threat of an atomic cataclysm, it must take the road to general and complete disarmament.

In order to strengthen peace in Europe and throughout the world it is finally necessary to draw the proper conclusion from the fact that two German states are now in existence. The Polish nation, having fully experienced the crimes of German militarists and fascists, is vitally interested in the peaceful and, at the same time, realistic settlement of the German and West Berlin questions in accordance with the well-known Soviet proposals. Such a settlement of the German question would be of paramount significance for the security of every one of Germany's neighbours, for the peace of all of Europe, also for Western Europe where aggressive Bonn

militarist circles are striving for hegemony. The creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe would be another helpful factor in normalizing the situation. Ever larger socially-minded circles in many countries of the world favour the establishment of such a zone that would embrace Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, in accordance with the proposal advanced by the Polish government and supported by the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

We believe that serious steps toward consolidating the peace would be: the signing of a treaty of non-aggression between the NATO powers and the Warsaw Pact powers; the joint recognition and guarantee of the frontiers of the two German states that arose after the defeat of the Third Reich as a result of World War II; full respect for the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic; the abandonment by the Federal Republic of Germany of its anachronistic "cold war" doctrines on the order of the "Hallstein doctrine." In the interest of peace there is need of a realistic attitude toward the changes that arose after the war in Europe. The state frontiers of the Socialist countries are well secured, and no machinations whatever of the Bonn militarists will succeed in altering anything here.

The relations between our country and the German Democratic Republic are fully normalized and are developing on the basis of friendship and mutual understanding. Both our peoples are increasing their economic cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and extending their relations in all spheres. The friendly ties between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic bears witness to the fact that in conditions of people's power the two neighbourly nations live side by side in brotherly fashion and are building their Socialist

future. The frontier on the Odra and Nysa far from dividing our peoples unites them in the common struggle for peace and Socialism.

Dear Comrades,

The Polish United Workers' Party considers it as its duty to cement in every possible way the unity, solidarity, and cohesion of all of the states in the Socialist camp. In this unity we see the guarantee of new triumphs in our economic and political competition with capitalism. Our Party is also consistent in its effort to strengthen the cohesion of the international Communist and Workers' movement. Unity of the more than 42 million Communists in the world on the basis of the aims outlined in the programmatic Declaration of the 81 Parties is of utmost importance for further successes in the struggle for peace and Socialism. There is no obligation more honorable for every Communist, for every fraternal Party than the cementing of this unity.

The Polish United Workers' Party supported all the way the proposal of the CPSU with respect to abstaining from public polemic between the fraternal Parties. Our Party greeted with satisfaction the readiness of the Central Committees of the CPSU and the CP of China to discuss the existing problems and differences of opinion at a meeting of representatives of both Parties in Moscow this July.

Dear Comrades,

Under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party the Polish nation removed the effects of the monstrous wartime destruction and raised its People's State to the rank of economically developed countries. Polish industry today produces nine times more per capita than before the war.

In 1962 our country produced sea-going vessels with a dead-weight tonnage of 290,000 and close to 110 million tons of hard coal; we have a fairly large metallurgical industry, engineering industry and chemical industry.

We have put great efforts into the Western and Northern Territories which had been terribly ruined during the war and which are now inhabited by more than eight million Poles, of whom over 3,200,000 are children born in those areas. After the war the People's Government invested there over 280,000 million zlotys. We have done a tremendous job in those regions in developing industry, agriculture and culture.

Under the leadership of its Party, the Polish nation is marching forward triumphantly along the road of Socialist construction. In our relations with Socialist countries we are governed by principles of proletarian internationalism, friendship and mutual assistance. We are tightening the bonds of friendship with our mighty neighbour, the Soviet Union, with Czechoslovakia, with our western neighbour — the German Democratic Republic, and with other Socialist countries. Our Party is convinced that this growing cooperation serves the best interests of Socialist construction in every country belonging to the Socialist community, that it facilitates and hastens our economic and social progress.

Dear Comrades,

Our delegation has listened attentively to the discussion at your Congress of your important programmatic document and all the work of your Party. We shall take with us from this hall to Poland and convey to the members of our Party the conviction that the Congress of the Communist Party of Germany documented the heroic steadfastness of your Party, symbolized by Ernst Thälmann and the thousands of German Communists and anti-fascists who gave up their lives in

the struggle against fascism and reaction. Once again we wish you, dear comrades, and all the members of the fraternal Communist Party of Germany great victories and successes in the struggle for unity of action of all working people, and against reaction and militarism, for peace, democratic rights and social progress, in your struggle for the right of public and legal activity of your Party.

Long live the Communist Party of Germany!

Long live friendship between the Polish people and the working masses of West Germany!

Long live unity of the international Communist and Workers' movement!

Long live peace and Socialism!

AFTER THE OPEN LETTER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION*

The open letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Party organizations and all Communists in the Soviet Union, published in connection with the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China of June 14th, was read by the members of our Party with the same attention and same feelings as it was read in the Soviet Union. For the question dealt with in the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concerns us, the Polish Communists, and the Communists of other countries to no lesser degree than the Soviet comrades.

We fully share the point of view of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the origins of the disagreements between the Communist Party of China on the one hand, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement on the other. We solidarize ourselves with the evaluation of the essence of these differences as contained in the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and with the condemnation of the unfriendly and slanderous attacks on the part of the leadership of the Communist Party of China on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We regard as correct and justified the appeal

* Editorial appearing in *Trybuna Ludu*, organ of the CC of the PUWP, on July 18, 1963.

directed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Chinese comrades "to take the road of resolving the differences and strengthening the genuine unity of our parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union deemed it its duty to tell the Party and the people that basic and serious differences have arisen between the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the world Communist movement on the question of war and peace. "The essence of these differences lies in the diametrically opposite approach to problems so vital as the possibility of averting world thermonuclear war, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, interconnection between the struggle for peace and the development of the world revolutionary movement."

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the world Communist movement regard the struggle for peace and the prevention of a world nuclear catastrophe as their main task in the present period. "We realistically appraise the balance of forces in the world and, from this, draw the conclusion that though the nature of imperialism has not changed and the danger of the outbreak of war has not been averted, in modern conditions the forces of peace, of which the mighty community of Socialist states is the main bulwark, can, by their joint efforts, avert a new world war."

On the other hand, the leadership of the Communist Party of China is of the opinion that it is impossible to eliminate war as long as imperialism exists, that peaceful coexistence is an illusion and cannot be regarded as the general principle of the foreign policy of the Socialist states, and, finally, that the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence hinders the development of the revolutionary struggle. This is nothing else but

coming out against the mutually agreed line of the world Communist movement with regard to war and peace.

On this basic and most important question our Party has always been and remains on the side of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties. At the recent 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade Gomułka stated that in the present epoch the issue of war and peace is the front line of struggle between Socialism and capitalism, that peace and Socialism grow out of the same social roots and that Socialism is the twin brother of peace. "Protection of humanity from a new war," said Comrade Gomułka, "is the historic mission of the Socialist system and of the world Communist movement. This, in our epoch, speaks most emphatically for the superiority of Socialism. Only the system which completely eliminates war from the lives of humanity may represent the future of the world."

We fully support the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which declares: "we have been, are and will be pursuing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence... To insure peace means to contribute most effectively to the consolidation of the Socialist system and consequently to the growth of its influence on the entire course of the liberation struggle, on the world revolutionary process."

The letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recalls once again last year's crisis in the Caribbean, during which the differences of opinion between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other parties on the one hand, and the Communist Party of China on the other, as regards peaceful coexistence manifested themselves with particular severity. We have supported unreservedly the Soviet policy during that crisis. We reject most emphatically the attack on Soviet policy as contained in Chinese documents.

We also support the more general conclusion now drawn by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the Caribbean developments. "We are living in an epoch when there are two worlds, two systems: Socialism and imperialism. It would be absurd to think that all the questions inevitably arising in relations among the countries of these systems must be solved only by force of arms, ruling out all talks and agreements. Wars would never end then. We are against such an approach."

Drawing the logical conclusions from its position, the leadership of the Communist Party of China underestimates the struggle for disarmament. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union justly came out against this attitude, pointing out that if we would give up the struggle for disarmament we would in fact be capitulating to the militarists and imperialists.

The struggle for disarmament is an extremely important part of the struggle for the prevention of war. We do not want a policy which is designed to compete with imperialism in aggressiveness and adventurism. We support the policy which strives to lessen international tension and to put an end to the cold war.

"There is only one sensible road," said Comrade Khrushchov in Berlin, two weeks ago, "leading to the establishment of proper relations between states of different social systems — the road of peaceful coexistence..."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union categorically rejects the accusations that the Communist parties extended the principle of peaceful coexistence to relations between the exploiters and the exploited and between the oppressed masses and imperialism. The Communist parties do not consider replacing the class struggle and the national liberation struggle with peaceful coexistence. We recall the words of Comrade Gomulka at the 13th Plenum that peaceful coexistence is not and cannot be the freezing of social

relations and the perpetuation of the status quo of colonialism or neo-colonialism, of an ideological truce. This is an unequivocal position and our Party intends to maintain it in the future.

Already at the time of the historic 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, we supported the struggle which the Soviet comrades launched against the consequences of the cult of the individual. We are in agreement with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its high estimation of the results of the implementation of the decisions of the 20th, 21st and 22nd Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with its declaration in the open letter that "the atmosphere of fear, suspicion and uncertainty which poisoned the life of the people in the period of the personality cult is gone; never to return."

No one can be convinced by the arguments of the Chinese comrades against the line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the development of Socialist democracy, a line that was forcefully proclaimed in the resolutions of the last three Congresses.

There are also differences in regards to the ways and means of the revolutionary struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle and the roads of transition of the whole of humanity to Socialism.

The Chinese comrades charge that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is "forgetting" about revolution because it fights for peace, for the economic development of the Socialist countries and for raising the living standards of their peoples, as well as for the democratic rights and vital interests of the working masses in the capitalist countries. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union shows the complete baselessness of these statements. The Socialist policy of peace is of priceless assistance to the working masses in the capitalist countries. Similar assistance is provided by the eco-

nomic progress of the Socialist states, by their victories in the fields of science and technology, by the improvement of living and working conditions, by the development and perfection of Socialist democracy — by everything that proves the superiority of the Socialist system over the capitalist system.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union also shows the groundlessness of the charges of the Communist Party of China against the Communist parties of France, Italy, U.S.A. and other countries. Marxism-Leninism teaches that the Communist should use all forms of revolutionary struggle in the transition to Socialism, both peaceful and non-peaceful. In essence, the Chinese comrades negate the possibility of peaceful forms of struggle for the victory of a Socialist revolution.

Marxist-Leninists regard the national liberation movement as an important component part of the revolutionary process taking place in the world. They regard the lasting alliance and cooperation with the Socialist countries and with the workers' movement in the capitalist countries as one of the main conditions for future victories of this movement. This is in accordance with the teachings of Lenin regarding the leading role of the working class as a condition for victory in the anti-imperialist struggle and as a condition for that movement later taking the road of Socialism. The Chinese comrades, on the other hand, regard the national liberation movement itself and not the international working class as the decisive force in the struggle against imperialism. This can mean nothing else but the isolation of the national liberation struggle from the international working class and from the world Socialist system.

Summing up the position of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union declares: "All this shows the erroneousness, the

disastrous nature, of the course that the leadership of the Communist Party of China tries to impose on the world Communist movement. What the Chinese leaders propose under the guise of a general line is nothing but an enumeration of the most general tasks of the working class, made without due consideration for time and the correlation of class forces, without due consideration for the peculiarities of the modern stage of history. The Chinese comrades do not notice, or do not wish to notice, how the tasks of our movement change in conditions of the present-day epoch. Reducing the general line to general tasks that are valid for all stages of transition from capitalism to Socialism, they deprive it of its concreteness, purposefulness, genuine effectiveness."

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union justly criticizes the activities of the leadership of the Communist Party of China aimed at undermining the unity of the world Socialist camp and the international Communist movement. One of the examples of the different line of the leadership of the Communist Party of China is its stand on the Albanian question.

In their attacks on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other parties, the Chinese leaders assign a special place to the Yugoslav question. Contrary to facts, they contend that Yugoslavia allegedly is not a Socialist country and demand that it be cut off from the Socialist countries. To deny the Socialist character of any country on the basis that its leaders have their own views on certain questions is, however, an expression of subjectivism which has nothing to do with Marxism-Leninism. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whose views differ substantially from those of the Albanian leaders, does not question the Socialist character of Albania.

We have said again and again that we regard the principles jointly formulated at the meetings in 1957 and 1960 as binding

for the whole Communist movement. We agree with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which declares that the general line of the world Communist movement has been properly laid down in the Statement of 1960. In its letter of June 14th of this year (extensive parts of which were published in *Trybuna Ludu*) the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China attempted to impose a new general line on the world Communist movement. We solidarize ourselves with the views of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that this attempt is baseless and harmful and that acceptance of this general line would be tantamount to departure from the statement of 1960.

The open letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a document of firm loyalty to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. It is permeated with concern for strengthening the unity of the international Communist movement. Our Party has been guided, and continues to be guided by the same concern. Speaking in January of this year at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Comrade Gomułka declared: "The greater the unity of all Communist and Workers' parties, a unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the more united the Socialist camp, the more effectively can the international working-class movement tackle the enormous and difficult problems which are placed before it by history and by the present day, and the more easily will the peoples of the Socialist countries be able to carry on the building of Socialism and Communism."

We fully appreciate the statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that it is doing and will continue to do everything in its power "to strengthen unity with the Communist Party of China, to unify the world Communist movement under the banner of Lenin, to rally the coun-

tries of the world system of Socialism, to give effective aid to all peoples fighting against colonialism, to strengthen the cause of peace and to ensure the victory of the great ideals of Communism throughout the world."

In these endeavours, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can always count on the full support and cooperation of our Party.

EXPERIENCES OF PARTY WORK

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE WORK OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTY GROUPS

The neighbourhood Party groups coordinate the work of the Party members in their respective places of residence. Since 1959, that is, since the Third Party Congress, they have become one of the forms of Party activity. Throughout the country, the city and borough committees have set about 4,000 neighbourhood groups to which the Party branches directed some tens of thousands of their members. The neighbourhood party groups are made up primarily of Party members who already work in various social organizations in their neighbourhood, such as the National Unity Front Committees, block committees, the parents' committees, etc. In addition, the Party branches assign comrades to the neighbourhood groups who live and work in the same district.

According to the intentions and objectives of Paragraph 47 of the Statutes of the Polish United Workers' Party, the activities of the neighbourhood Party groups are designed to broaden the Party influence among non-party residents through the development of mass political and economic work.

The neighbourhood Party groups carry on their work by means of the National Unity Front Committees, the block committees, the parents' committees, and other social organizations.

The several years' activity of the neighbourhood Party groups not only proves the usefulness of their existence but also shows

that this line of Party work, based on the inexhaustible source of social initiative, has great prospects for further development.

In June of this year, at the initiative of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee, a national conference of secretaries of City Committees, devoted to the work of the neighbourhood Party groups, was held in Łódź. The conference was prepared by the Łódź Committee because of the fact that it has the greatest amount of experience in this type of work.

Apart from the broad community projects, Party work in the neighbourhood is developing in the direction of promoting various forms of tenants' self government. The most organized forms of this type of activity are to be found in Łódź where Social Mediation Commissions, set up for the purpose of solving conflicts and of promoting harmony among residents, have been functioning for some time. The social value of the Commissions' work lies in the fact that they involve the community in the job of solving conflicts. The Commissions are elected at meetings of the block committees with the approval of the Presidiums of the Borough People's Councils. Those elected are social activists with unblemished reputations and respected in their neighbourhood. Similar Commissions exist in many other cities.

The Social Mediation Commissions represent one of the forms whereby society gradually takes over certain functions from the state administration.

The conference discussed the prospects for the development of social work and the methods of guidance of this movement by the Party committees. In some cities, in addition to the civic housing estate self-governments, social commissions have been set up to deal with problems of culture, tourism and education. These commissions ease the burden of the numerically small apparatus of the Borough People's Councils and bring the activities of the Councils closer to the needs of the inhab-

itanst. A residents' council formed last year in one of the Warsaw districts is taking part in the control of the work of shops and service points, and is exercising social control over the way the administration of housing blocks is spending funds assigned to them. Also other commissions are being formed, among others, commissions of inhabitants recommending acceptances to the kindergartens and nurseries. Moreover, a cadre of social instructors, for after-school activities is being developed around the committees.

Worthy of mention are the social welfare committees, committees for help to children of poor parents (enabling them to attend summer camps, urban camps, etc.), various commissions and sections for maintaining living quarters in a proper manner, for keeping the housing blocks in good order, etc. Functioning, too, are workers' inspection groups, appointed by employees of factories, which are empowered to control social life outside the factory gates, (control of work cooperatives, shops, bakeries, the allocation of cooperative flats, etc.).

During the discussion at the conference, it was pointed out that Party work aimed at developing a social approach on the part of people and their involvement in community life ought to embrace the broadest possible activities of interest to them outside the factory or office. Thus, in the first place, it must be work within the neighbourhood, in housing estates, housing blocks, houses, etc. This is connected with the aim of building the future Communist society and with the objective of educating a new, many-sided individual. It was also pointed out that the emphasis in the activities of some of the social organizations, such as the Women's League for example, ought to be shifted from the work establishments to the housing estates and housing blocks, and that the after-school activities of the pioneers should be extended through the formation of courtyard groups, etc. It was proposed that some of the recreation halls in the

factories should be made available to the entire neighbourhood and particularly to the youth.

The discussion showed that the intensification of social work outside the factories and the steadily growing number of forms of activity make the guidance of this movement more and more difficult. But it would be wrong to limit it to a few selected forms. On the contrary, it should be allowed to develop as wide a variety of forms and projects as possible. The task of the Party is to skilfully promote the best forms of activity. Emphasis was laid on the need to coordinate this movement without limiting it through excessive interference. The role of the Party should be limited to the exchange of experiences, to the launching and inspiring of the movement, and, above all, to the development of educational work among the Party members who are active in their respective neighbourhoods.

Undoubtedly, this line of development of Party work in the neighbourhoods — the promotion of residents' self-government — should be strengthened, for it is the job of the Party to educate a Communist society, the task of which will be the introduction of the highest form — Communist self-government.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE CC OF THE PUWP

I N F O R M A T I O N

HALINA MAŚLIŃSKA

Inspector of the Department of Propaganda
and Agitation, CC of the PUWP

IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SECULAR KNOWLEDGE

1. Implementation of the objectives of the Socialist cultural revolution in Poland, promotion of the Socialist way of thinking, and the implanting of norms and principles of Socialist morality in close connection with the secularization of social life, culture, science and education, take place under difficult and complicated conditions resulting from the history of our nation. The inherited economic and cultural backwardness, and the many years of national oppression during the period of partition, which was often linked with religious oppression, were conducive to the perpetuation of religious beliefs and of the opinion zealously maintained by the church that the defence of Polish nationality is connected with the defence of Catholicism. From the very beginning of the people's power the Catholic hierarchy* endeavoured to exploit this opinion for imbuing the masses with hostility towards Socialism and towards the "atheistic government." The reactionary section of the clergy tried to exploit the feelings of traditional religious attachment for the purpose of interfering in political, economic and public affairs, aiming to drive a wedge between believers and non-believers, to fan the flames of religious fanaticism, to introduce an atmosphere of intolerance in the factories, state institutions and schools. However, the endeavours of the clergy ended in defeat, particularly in recent years, in view of the steadfast implementation of the religious policy of the Party, a policy conducive to the unification of the efforts

* We refer to Catholicism and to the Catholic hierarchy because there are no conflicts whatsoever between People's Poland and the other religious groups. This is due both to the limited number of followers of those groups and to the attitude of their leadership, which recognizes the programme of the National Unity Front and is loyal to the government of the Polish People's Republic.

of all the working people and to the harmonious collaboration of believers and non-believers.

2. In these conditions, taking into account both the particular aggressiveness of the militant church (*Ecclesia Militans*) and the still fairly widespread religious beliefs, the calm and consistent policy of secularization, which constitutes an important part of our ideological struggle, assumes special importance. Our ideological-educational work in this field, which has been considerably stepped up in recent years, is conducted on two planes: positive and critical. The main positive task is to propagate the materialist outlook, Marxist ideology, secular culture, secular customs and Communist social and moral ideals and also to acquaint broad sections of the population with the religious policy of People's Poland.

Parallel with this positive programme the reactionary social and political ideology of the clerical circles and their hostile activities are subjected to criticism; among more advanced sections of the population a philosophical criticism of religion is resorted to.

3. In order to make sure that the Marxist offensive on this front is on a proper political and scientific level, we conduct an extensive series of lectures given, among others, by the central active — scholars, political leaders and journalists.

Since 1957, on the basis of the lectures delivered at centrally organized courses, a number of books were published which represent a considerable theoretical achievement. Among them are such books as "Marxism and Atheism" (including an exposition of the basic principles of Marxist atheism, of the origin of the Christian religion, etc.); "Humanism and Secular Culture" (showing Marxist atheism as the heir of the most progressive humanist values in secular culture); "Secular Culture in the History of Our Nation" (a book of great significance in view of the forthcoming thousandth anniversary of the Polish state, showing that the secular principles of our philosophy and our policy are also based on the Polish national traditions; the book also depicts the role of the church in the past); "Religion and the Secularization" (dealing with the question of secularization in our country, etc.).

Lectures are being given regularly on such subjects as: problems of secularization, criticism, from the Socialist viewpoint, of the doctrines

and practices of the church; the question of changes in contemporary Catholicism, with particular attention to the issues raised at the recent Ecumenical Council, etc. These lectures are very popular and are often followed by lively discussions.

Popular, too, within the system of the Party schooling, are the circles and groups studying the various aspects of secularization to which non-party people also belong. In the school year 1962-1963, as many as 3,761 circles with 117,966 participants were set up throughout the country, also 240 advanced self-study groups with 6,939 participants taking up problems of ethics, and 242 groups studying the various aspects of religion. Apart from that, there are specialized studies of religion and scientific atheism at the Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism.

4. Concurrently with inner-Party work, activity is also carried on among non-party people. A special role in this field is played by the Society of Atheists and Free Thinkers which has gained recognition among our people and which, due to its lecturing and publishing activities, occupies an important place in the cultural life of Poland. The Society is a propaganda and educational organization which has in its ranks workers, intellectuals (teachers, doctors, officers, scientists, etc.), anti-clerical peasants and youth who conduct activity in their respective circles.

Due to the fact that the membership of the Society includes a number of scientists, cultural and educational workers, it plays to a growing extent the role of a specialized collective, servicing widely mass organizations and state institutions and agencies, and at the same time conducting systematic propaganda through their own territorial branches and organizational bodies.

The growing influence of the Society is greatly due to its ability to link the dissemination of positive knowledge with the struggle against ideological and political clericalism. Laying the main stress on arousing interest in cultural and philosophical problems and presenting the subjects from the secular point of view, the Society indirectly contributes towards the lessening of the hold of clericalism among various sections of the population and in different spheres of social and cultural life. This also helps to induce certain Catholic circles to oppose the Episcopate in its attempt to create an atmosphere of religious fanaticism and intolerance.

The Society conducts its activities through lectures (some 9,000 a year), talks, discussions, and the press.

The Society has over 300 permanent lecture points in the country, most of which are formed jointly with the provincial and county houses of culture, the international book and press clubs, other clubs, libraries and clubrooms (including those on State Farms and those run by the Community People's Councils). Twenty-two permanent lecture points exist in teachers' colleges.

At present the Society publishes three periodicals: "Facts and Thoughts" — a bi-weekly with a circulation of about 40,000; "Arguments," a weekly with a circulation of about 20,000, and "The Arguments Series" appearing every two months with a circulation of 5,000. "Facts and Thoughts," printed in Bydgoszcz, assumed the character of a publication defending the rights of people discriminated against and attacked by aggressive clericalism. At present it is becoming a mass secular periodical influencing also the circles subject to religious domination. It conducts a good science and technology column, a youth column, and it takes up a serious discussion of problems connected with the scientific world outlook and morality.

"Arguments" assumed the character of a social and cultural magazine for non-religious intellectuals and for social and cultural cadres interested and actively engaged in the spreading of secular culture. The editorial policy of "Arguments" is developing in two directions:

a) publishing materials on the scientific world outlook, philosophy and ethics which would inspire a definite attitude on the part of the intellectuals, an attitude of consciously choosing the secular values and actively participating in the promotion of secular culture among the population; such an "offensive" is connected with polemics with clericalism and with the dialogue with the believers, aiming at the emancipation of the latter from the influence of the reactionary church circles;

b) inspiring and taking up discussion on the line and methods of work in the field of secularization. In this respect the magazine performs the function of a forum for secular leaders.

Besides these two main directions, "Arguments" also carries international information and commentaries, articles on social life and customs, etc.

"Arguments" succeeded in securing the collaboration of authors who have a big standing in scientific circles, and became popular at the

universities, particularly among the professors, assistant professors and students of the humanities.

The "youngest" atheistic periodical is "The Arguments Series" — a theoretical journal which found a lot of interest among the intelligentsia and the secular active (so far the issues were devoted to Polish Catholicism, to Catholicism in the world today, to the divisions within Catholicism, to the publication of articles on "the philosophy of man" and to the traditions of secular culture).

5. Various aspects of the scientific world outlook are also being dealt with to an ever greater extent in the ideological work of the youth organizations. In the schooling programmes of the Socialist Youth Union and the Rural Youth Union there are special series of lectures devoted to the scientific world outlook. For example, one of the series "On Changing Ourselves, or the Problems of Education," embraces four lectures: "What Is Tolerance?" "Christianity and the Main Religions in the World," "Morals in the Epoch of Communism," and "The Church and the Socialist State." These problems are discussed at 7,700 rural political-educational courses involving about 200,000 members of the Rural Youth Union and 1,400 courses of the village active. During the past year, there were also 15,000 lectures and talks conducted in the school circles of the Rural Youth Union as well as lectures and discussions in the rationalist school circles set up on the initiative of the Socialist Youth Union. Also the Popular Universities for youth, which are organized in the villages jointly by the Rural Youth Union and the Society for Universal Knowledge, are being utilized for the purpose of disseminating the scientific world outlook.

Generally, it may be said that the characteristic feature of our propaganda in this important educational field is the wide variety of forms and the problems dealt with — sober, factual argumentation on behalf of humanism and rationalism of secular culture, the highest form of which is Marxism-Leninism. Our efforts in this important section of ideological work are definitely bringing results. Atheistic propaganda is developing, as shown by the increase in the circulation of the atheistic press and publications, and there is a steady rise in attendance at lectures on the scientific world outlook. We shall continue to develop this work and to extend our influence.

MATERIALS AND DOCUMENTS

TELEGRAM TO COMRADE WALTER ULRICH

COMRADE WALTER ULRICH,
FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY,
CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,

BERLIN

DEAR COMRADE,

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY WE
SEND YOU, FAITHFUL SON OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, OUR HEART-
IEST GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES, AS WELL AS THOSE OF
THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY AND THE PEOPLE OF
POLAND.

FROM YOUR EARLIEST YEARS YOU HAVE DEVOTED ALL YOUR
EFFORTS TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF SOCIALISM. YOUR SELF-
SACRIFICING ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE WORKING CLASS
AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE, YOUR STEADFAST STRUGGLE
AGAINST MILITARISM AND NAZISM, YOUR ARDENT INTERNA-
TIONALISM, HAVE WON YOU THE RECOGNITION AND RESPECT
OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' MOVE-
MENT.

UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF
GERMANY IS BUILDING AND CONSOLIDATING THE FIRST
WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' STATE IN THE HISTORY OF GER-
MANY — THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. THE POLISH
PEOPLE FOLLOW WITH DEEP ADMIRATION THE SELFLESS
LABOUR OF THE MASSES IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC, WHO ARE FORGING SOCIALIST AND PEACEFUL
PROSPECTS FOR THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION. UNITED BY
TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND FRATERNAL COOPERATION, WE ARE
FIGHTING TOGETHER WITH YOU AGAINST MILITARISM AND

THE REVENGE-SEEKING FORCES IN WEST GERMANY, AGAINST MAKING ATOMIC WEAPONS AVAILABLE TO THE BUNDESWEHR, FOR A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE GERMAN QUESTION, FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE IDEA OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE. IN YOUR PERSON WE SEE A CONSISTENT SPOKESMAN FOR FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN NATIONS, A DEVOTED FIGHTER FOR THE UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.

WITH ALL OUR HEARTS WE WISH YOU, DEAR COMRADE, MANY YEARS OF LIFE, THE BEST OF HEALTH AND CONTINUED SUCCESSES FOR THE WELFARE OF YOUR PEOPLE, FOR SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

WŁADYSŁAW GOMULKA

First Secretary of the CC of the
Polish United Workers' Party

ALEKSANDER ZAWADZKI

Chairman of the Council of State
of the Polish People's Republic

TELEGRAM TO THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF CEYLON

DEAR COMRADES,

ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF
YOUR PARTY WE SEND HEARTY PROLE-
TARIAN GREETINGS TO YOU AND TO ALL
CEYLONSE COMMUNISTS ON BEHALF OF
OUR PARTY AND THE WORKING MASSES
OF PEOPLE'S POLAND.

WE WISH YOUR PARTY THE GREATEST
POSSIBLE SUCCESS IN ITS ACTIVITIES FOR
THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF YOUR
COUNTRY, IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST
IMPERIALISM AND FOR VICTORY IN THE
FIGHT FOR OUR COMMON CAUSE — PEACE,
DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

TELEGRAM TO COMRADE D. N. AIDIT

DEAR COMRADE AIDIT,

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR FORTIETH BIRTHDAY WE SEND HEARTY GREETINGS AND BEST WISHES TO YOU ON BEHALF OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY AND THE WORKING PEOPLE OF OUR COUNTRY. YOUR ACTIVITIES AS A FOREMOST LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA, A PARTY WHICH TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FORCES OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT STAND FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, PROGRESS AND PEACE HAS FOUGHT AND IS CONTINUING TO FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND NATIVE REACTION IN DEFENCE OF THE SOCIAL AND NATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE, HAVE WON FOR YOU RESPECT AND HIGH STANDING IN THE RANKS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

WE WISH YOU, DEAR COMRADE, FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS, ALL POSSIBLE SUCCESS AND FRUITFUL WORK IN BEHALF OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDONESIA AND THE MASSES OF INDONESIAN PEOPLE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF YOUR COUNTRY, THE PROMOTION OF ITS ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR THE TRIUMPH OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.

Warsaw, July 29, 1963

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN POLAND

JUNE AND JULY 1963

JUNE

2 The traditional Peasants' Holiday was celebrated in thousands of villages and urban centres. The celebrations were held under the slogan of the further cementing of the worker-peasant alliance, intensification of work aimed at increasing agricultural production and at the modernization of Polish agriculture. The inhabitants of the countryside demonstrated for international solidarity of the working people in the struggle for peace.

3 Celebrations took place in Warsaw on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the setting up of the Youth Organization of the Society of Workers' Universities (OM TUR). The highlight of the celebrations was a meeting attended by young Varsovians, active members of youth organizations and a large number of former members of the OM TUR. Edward Ochab, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, was present at the meeting.

- An agreement was signed in Warsaw providing for scientific cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the National Committee of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba during the years 1963-1968, as well as a protocol concerning scientific cooperation in 1963.
- Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, sent a telegram of condolence to Cardinal Camerlengo Benedetto Aloisi Masella in connection with the death of Pope John XXIII.
- 3-10 A delegation of the Ministry of Justice from the German Democratic Republic, headed by Hilda Benjamin, Minister of Justice, visited Poland at the invitation of M. Rybicki, Polish Minister of Justice. During their stay in Poland the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the organization and work of the administration of justice and had a number of meet-

ings with representatives of the legal profession.

3-13 At the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (CCTU), a delegation of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (OGIL), headed by Secretary-General Agostino Novella, visited Poland. The members of the OGIL delegation had talks with representatives of the Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Trade Unions, including the Chairman of the CCTU, Ignacy Loga-Sowiński, in the course of which information was exchanged on the most important aspects of the work of the central trade union bodies. The Italian delegation acquainted itself with the progress of Socialist construction and the living conditions of the working masses in People's Poland, visiting the main industrial regions and several agricultural areas. In turn, members of the OGIL delegation presented their Polish counterparts with a picture of the achievements of the Italian trade unions as a result of the mass actions which took place during the last two years. The joint communiqué of the OGIL and the CCTU, signed at the conclusion of the talks, reads: "Assurance of cohesion and unity of the working class is a pre-condition for effective opposition to the offensive of the

monopolies (designed to worsen the living conditions of the working class and to limit democratic freedoms and trade union rights) and for implementing the programme of action adopted by the Fifth World Congress of Trade Unions regarding the fight for social progress and improvement of the living conditions of the working people."

5-18 The Polish-Hungarian Mixed Commission held a meeting in Warsaw to discuss the question of trade between the two countries. The Commission summed up the results of trade in 1962, discussed current problems concerning the exchange of goods and adopted a number of decisions to ensure the fulfilment of obligations on the part of the two countries. This year, trade between Poland and Hungary will increase by about 23 per cent over that of 1962.

5-17 In response to the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Polish trade union movement organized a Solidarity Week with the People of Spain. In connection with this, the Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Spanish People published an appeal in which it called upon all mass organizations and all citizens of People's Poland to further intensify the solidarity campaign

and assistance in behalf of the people of Spain.

8 A trade and payments agreement between the government of the Polish People's Republic and the government of the Kingdom of Iran was signed in Warsaw. The agreement provides for a substantial increase in trade as compared with the previous period.

9 A huge anti-war meeting was held in Zamość, in Lublin Province, to mark the end of the campaign conducted in connection with the 20th anniversary of the pacification of the Zamość region — one of the most massive, cruel actions undertaken by the Nazis. The meeting was addressed by Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State.

9-23 The 32nd Poznań International Fair was held in Poznań with the participation of exhibitors from 60 countries. Members of the Party leadership and the government, including Władysław Gomułka and Józef Cyrankiewicz, attended the official opening of the Fair. This year's trade exhibition proved once again that the Poznań International Fair has become a first-rate medium for establishing commercial contacts and for promoting trade between the East and the West.

10 A protocol was signed in Rome for cultural and scientific exchange between Poland and Italy for the period of one and a half years.

12 The 8th session of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was concluded by the signing of a joint communiqué. The Committee discussed new proposals regarding the broadening of specialization and improvement of the methods of collaboration between the two countries. Agreement was reached regarding further cooperation in the production of tractors and the establishment of cooperation in the production of motor lorries and buses, and also with regard to the establishment of cooperation in the production of complete plants, the division of labour in the metallurgical industry and the joint solution of transportation problems.

● A five-year trade agreement was signed between Poland and Great Britain. Trade between the two countries is to witness a steady increase during the period covered by the agreement.

15 Harold Wilson, the leader of the British Labour Party, paid a visit to Poland. Mr. Wilson was received by Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the Cen-

tral Committee of the PUWP. Premier Józef Cyrankiewicz and Zenon Kliszko Secretary of the CC participated in the discussion. Views were exchanged on a number of current international problems and on the development of Polish-British relations.

18 The greater role of women in the social life of the country and questions pertaining to their professional activity and their living conditions were the subject of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The Plenum passed a resolution providing for a still greater activization of women and for ensuring a further improvement of their living and working conditions, and also adopted an "Appeal to the Women of People's Poland" in connection with the international meetings of women that were to be held in Moscow and Bucharest.

18-25 Mr. Z. B. Dipcharima, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Nigeria, and Mr. R. Njoku, Minister of Transportation and Aviation, visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, W. Trąmpczyński, and held talks on the subject of economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed interest in the further development of trade rela-

tions and in the strengthening of economic cooperation. Nigeria expressed the desire to make use of the help of Polish specialists in the endeavour to promote its economic expansion.

20-21 The Fourth session of the Polish-German Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Berlin. The Committee reviewed the implementation of the tasks laid down in the joint declaration signed by the Party and Government delegations of both countries on October 19, 1962, as well as of the resolutions adopted by the three sessions of the Committee. The Committee took a number of decisions regarding specialization of production in various fields, above all, in the chemical, electrical, electronic and machine-building industries. This year, trade between the two countries will show an increase of 17 per cent over 1962.

21-24 A Chilean economic and financial mission, headed by Mr. Julio Philippe, the personal representative of the President of the Republic of Chile paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, Witold Trąmpczyński. The delegation held talks on the subject of the economic relations between the two countries, in the course of which both sides expressed interest

in a greater volume of trade. An analysis was made of possibilities in this regard, and views were exchanged concerning the conditions and principles under which Poland would be ready to supply Chile with machinery and plant on credit.

22 An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Polish Peace Committee, attended by representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and a number of mass organizations and youth associations, took place in Warsaw. The participants, representing large sections of the Polish community, gave expression to the deep indignation of public opinion in connection with the news about the reprisals and bestial terror unleashed by the Baathist regime against the Kurdish people and all the Iraqi progressive forces. The Polish people support and fully identify themselves with the struggle of the Iraqi Communists and of all the democrats and patriots of Iraq, and with the struggle of the Kurds for their national rights.

June 27- July 7 A group of leading workers of the CC of the CPSU, headed by department chief Nicolai Mironov, visited Poland

at the invitation of the CC of the PUWP. The purpose of the visit was a continuation of the exchange of experiences in Party work between the CC of the PUWP and the CC CPSU.

22 A trade protocol for the period of a year was signed in Warsaw between Poland and Sweden.

28-29 The Seym of the Polish People's Republic adopted a number of important bills at this year's spring session: a law on the limitation of the splitting up of farms, a law on the establishment of a Committee for Science and Technology and other measures.

30 Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, and Aleksander Zawadzki, Chairman of the Council of State, sent a telegram of greetings and best wishes to Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

● Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, went to Berlin in connection with the 70th birthday of Walter Ulbricht.

JULY

June 27 The Polish-Yugoslav Mixed Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 9th session in Belgrade. Both sides stated that between the period of the 8th and 9th sessions Polish-Yugoslav scientific and technical cooperation had developed very favourably. The session protocol envisages a considerable extension of the range and form of scientific and technical collaboration.

July 1-5 The Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Vaclav David, the Deputy Foreign Minister, O. Klicka, and senior officials of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry visited Poland at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki. The Ministers exchanged views on major problems of the international situation and cooperation between their fraternal countries.

2 The Chairman of the Council of State, Aleksander Zawadzki, sent a message of hearty congratulations to the President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz-Tito, on the occasion of his re-election to that post. Similar messages were

also sent by the Marshal (Speaker) of the Seym, Czesław Wycech, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Józef Cyrankiewicz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki, and the Minister of National Defence, Marian Spychalski.

3 Frankfurt an der Oder (the German Democratic Republic) was the site of a mass meeting under the slogan "Long live the common struggle for the implementation of peaceful coexistence, for a world without wars." The meeting was addressed by Józef Cyrankiewicz, Nikita Khrushchov and Walter Ulbricht.

4-6 The 13th Plenum of the CC of the PUWP was held in Warsaw. A report on current ideological problems of Party work was presented by the First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Władysław Gomułka. After an exhaustive discussion the Central Committee of the PUWP decided to accept Comrade Gomułka's report as a guiding line for Party work in the ideological field. The Plenum unanimously noted the resignation of Roman Zambrowski as a member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the

CC (for health reasons). The Plenum unanimously elected Comrade Bolesław Jaszczuk and Comrade Artur Starewicz, to the post of Secretaries of the CC. The Plenum decided to convene the Fourth Congress of the Party in Warsaw in the first half of 1964.

5-12 A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army, led by the Minister of National Defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, visited Poland at the invitation of the Minister of National Defence, Marian Spychalski. On July 11th the delegation was received by Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP and by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Józef Cyrankiewicz.

June 25- July 6 Meeting in Prague, the Polish-Czechoslovak Mixed Commission summed up the results of trade between the two countries in 1962 and discussed current problems of exchange in 1963. Moreover, the Commission extended the volume of trade for 1963 over and above the provisions in the trade agreement for this year.

2-8 At the invitation of the Algerian People's Republic the Deputy Minister of Foreign

Affairs, Marian Naszkowski, visited Algeria where he took part in celebrations of the First Anniversary of Algerian independence. During his stay in Algeria Deputy Minister Naszkowski was received by Premier Ben Bella.

7-14 A Polish Party and government delegation, led by the Minister of the Chemical Industry, A. Radliński, as well as delegations of Polish trade unionists and women took part in the traditional celebrations of Baltic Sea Week in Rostock (German Democratic Republic).

8-9 The recently set up Committee on Agricultural Affairs, headed by a member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary, Edward Ochab, had its first meeting at the Central Committee headquarters. The task of the committee is to coordinate the activities of the institutions and enterprises as well as social organizations operating in the countryside or working for the needs of agriculture as well as to control the implementation of Party and government decisions to promote a further development of agricultural production. At the first meeting the committee studied the problem of contracts for agricultural produce.

12 Poland and Iceland signed a trade protocol in Reykjavik regarding mutual deliveries, on a clearing basis, in 1963-1964. The protocol makes provision for a marked increase in trade in comparison to previous years.

15 In a letter to the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, the Presidium of the Polish Peace Committee protested, on behalf of the Polish peace movement and Polish public opinion, against the bloody terror unleashed by the Iraqi authorities, against the extermination of patriotic and progressive forces of that country and the merciless war launched against the Kurds.

17 A new hydraulic engineering project was commissioned on the Czarna Przemsza River (Katowice Province); the project, a reservoir, will supply water for a new power station under construction at Lagisz and towns and industries of the province.

19 The First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Władysław Gomułka, received Minister A. Sodorenko, Chairman of the State Geology Committee at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who was on a visit to Poland.

19-23 The Executive Secretary of the U.N. African Economic Commission, Robert Gardiner (Ghana), visited Poland. During his visit he made a tour of Warsaw, Cracow and Oświęcim (Auschwitz).

20 The sluice at Dębe on the Bug River and the large Zegrze reservoir, with the canal running through Żerań (Warsaw), were officially opened for use. The construction of these hydraulic engineering projects, the largest in the lowlands of Poland, took six years. The Bug River project is one of the first stages in the general extension of waterways in Poland and their connection with the waterways of Europe.

20 An exhibition of Polish export goods, the largest Polish trade event abroad this year, was opened in Leningrad. Five thousand exhibits were displayed in an area of 77,000 sq. feet of display space.

21 The Polish film *Czarne Skrzydła* (Black Wings), directed by Ewa and Czesław Petelski, won the Silver Medal at the Grand Film Festival in Moscow. This film deals with the revolutionary activities in Poland during the inter-war years.

22 National Liberation Day, the 19th anniversary of the birth of People's Poland, was celebrated at meetings, concerts, sessions of People's Councils, and by the putting into operation of new industrial installations and the official opening of new schools and sports centres.

24 The Polish film *Godzina Pa-sowej Róży* (The Hour of the Purple Rose), directed by H. Bielińska, received the main award at the conclusion of the 15th International Festival of Films for Children in Venice.

24 The Plenum of the National Executive of the Rural Youth Union, held in Warsaw, elected Kazimierz Barcikowski as Chairman of the Union. The previous chairman, J. Tejchma, took up work in the Central Committee of the PUWP.

24-26 A Polish delegation, led by the First Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Władysław Gomułka, took part in the Moscow Conference of the First Secretaries of the CC of the Communist and Workers' Parties and heads of government of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The Polish delegation included: Józef Cyrankiewicz, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zenon Kliszko, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and Secretary of the CC, and Stefan Jędrychowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and Chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers.

26 A Polish-French protocol on commodity exchange (mainly capital goods) in the years 1963-1965, was signed in Warsaw. The gross value of Polish deliveries to France will be 40 million dollars and of French deliveries to Poland 30 million dollars. Polish exports will include delivery of complete industrial plant, trawlers, vehicles, textiles and coal. The protocol signed is the first Polish-French trade agreement covering a period of several years.

28 At the invitation of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian government, Deputy Premier Jaroszewicz, left for Mongolia in order to acquaint himself with the economy of the country.

29 A six-day conference of scientists and specialists of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, devoted to new, highly-productive and disease-resistant varieties of potatoes, opened in

Warsaw. The conference was convened in Warsaw because Poland specializes in the production of tested seed potatoes for all Comecon members.

30 The Main Statistical Office published a communiqué on the fulfilment of the economic plan in the first half of this year. In connection with the extremely

difficult winter, the value of gross output in socialized industry increased by 3.3%, in comparison with the first half of last year. In the fuel industry the corresponding increase was 4.6%, in the power industry 10.1%, in ferrous metallurgy 2.8%, in the engineering industry 12.4% in the chemical industry 4%, and in the clothing industry 10.8 per cent.

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